

These facts indicate that the American crop cannot determine its own value, nor the world's prices of cotton.

If then our crop does not absolutely control the price of cotton, what will be the probable effects of artificially curtailing our supply by any of the devices proposed? We do not mean by reducing the crop one-half, as we find discussed. Let any one seriously consider for five minutes the direct effect upon the South of a 50 per cent. reduction; but rather a moderate decrease of say 10 per cent. The American grower would lessen his cost of production, but allowing that an increase would follow the reduction, which is not certain, the improved price would be upon a reduced product, while the foreign grower's would receive the increased value upon a full crop. A further effect would be an increase of production in other countries, stimulated by the rise in price. Thus it appears that the natural result of reducing the American crop enough to raise values will be a gradual giving up of our staple industry, not only to the foreign producers of cotton, but also, as it will be possible to show, to other industries, which are in hot competition with the cotton industry.

2—EFFECT OF THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF WOOL UPON THE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

In discussing the factors which bear upon the production and value of cotton, it is imperative that the relative production and consumption of wool be considered. With respect to consumption and values, this can be best done by bringing those staples into comparison in the great exchange mart of the world. If we examine the imports of cotton and wool made by Great Britain, covering the period from 1880 to 1891, we shall note a gradual, but very notable, change in the natural volumes of those imports. The following figures, which are prepared from official statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, place this change before us:

Cotton—1880, pounds imported, 1,628,664,576; import price per lb., 12 cents; 1891, pounds imported, 1,994,855,312; increase per cent., 22.4; import price per lb., 11 cents.

Wool—1880, pounds imported, 463,500,963; import price per lb., 27 cents; 1891, pounds imported, 720,140,070; increase per cent., 53.3; import price per lb., 18 cents.

In 1880 England's imports of wool were little more than one-fourth of those of cotton, and in 1890 we find they are rapidly approaching one-half. The example of conditions found in Great Britain applied equally to the whole of Europe. During the period given the net increase (by net is meant total imports less exports, most of the European countries being exporters as well as importers of wool) in imports of wool amounted to 50 per cent., while the increased imports of cotton for the same period were only a little over 27 per cent. In connection with the great increase in imports of wool is also noted a great fall in the price of that staple, which corresponds with the present reduced prices of cotton. If we return to 1871, when cotton was worth twenty cents to the planter, "wool averaged from forty-five to fifty cents per pound," and in 1872 a United States government report on the sheep industry states that "the finest Ohio wools made as high as sixty-nine and one-half cents per pound in New York." Today cotton is worth five cents, and the market columns of the *The Times-Democrat* give the values of local wool as follows: Louisiana clear—Spring clip 11 to 11½, fall clip 10 to 10½c. burly 6 to 8½c.

The world's production of wool, according to statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, is approximately one-half of the total production of cotton. The value of the wool, however, rather exceeds that of the cotton. In examining the changes that have occurred in the relative production of the two staples it will bear more closely upon the subject if a comparison is confined to conditions found in this country. The following figures are taken from the United States census reports of the years stated, and they agree very closely with other official data which had preceded them: United States cotton production—1879, 2,887,679,500 lbs.; 1889, 3,736,255,500 lbs.; increase per cent., 29.3. Wool production—1879, 155,631,751 lbs.; 1889, 276,000,000; increase per cent., 77.3.

These figures do not convey the full effect upon the South of the changes in the relative production of wool and cotton, even in this country. In 1850 our cotton crop was nearly to 2,700,000,000 pounds, which was greater than the crop of 1881. In 1850 the total wool production of this country was only 52,500,000 pounds, of which 10,250,000 pounds, or 20 per cent., were produced by the Southern States. Last year the gross production of wool in the United States was not less than 300,000,000 pounds, of which the South furnished 12,000,000 pounds, or only 4 per cent. of this country the South has no share.

It is seen that the world's consumption of wool is increasing at a vastly greater rate than the consumption of cotton. Not only is the general supply of wool increasing in this country, but increased rate of production greatly exceeds the growing production of cotton, and in the expansion of wool in this country the South has no share.

What must be done? The South can produce wool, and should aim to increase and not give up his share of production. This is urged more especially because of the fact that wool is only a secondary product of the sheep, and its production cannot, like cotton, be arbitrarily reduced, but must naturally augment with the world's increasing demand for mutton. The Southern States stand still in this country's increasing growth of wool until their proportion dwindled down from 20 to 4 per cent. During the past thirty years up to the present one wool has been a heavily protected product while the situation of cotton could command no aid. Several sets of Congress, but notably that of 1867 gave a marvelous impetus to wool production in the North. A United States government report under "The Sheep Industry of the United States" states that the production of wool in 1867 was the greatest in the history of the country, and further, "the farmers of the Northwest were led to believe that

wool, in time, would actually supersede the production of cotton." This protection aided the Northwest, and operated against the great industry of the South. It has also, in another direction, so far favored Northern capitalists as to enable them to remove the cotton for manufacture vast distances from where it is grown. Happily this condition of things is destined to correct itself. In 1870 the consumption of cotton in the South, according to official statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, was only 100,000 bales, or exactly 10 per cent.; in 1882 it was 189,000 bales, or 36 per cent. of the cotton manufactured in this country. The South must not only grow, but make up its cotton.

The increasing total production and consumption of wool is pressing heavily upon the South, more heavily than the foreign production of cotton. The two great staples have reacted upon each other, and have brought prices to what they are, and this continued competition will assist to keep values low. The price of cotton cannot appreciably rise with wool at present values, and wool is not only growing in favor, as an article of wear, but is now with in the reach of the mass of buyers.

2—EXHAUSTION OF THE COTTON LANDS.

In considering local causes of the agricultural crisis, the first act is to inquire into the fertility of our soils, and to determine whether their cropping power has been maintained, or in what measure it has declined. It will be misleading and useless to compare the yield per acre of individual years, because the crops fluctuate widely from year to year. For example, this year preliminary estimates make the crops to be approximately 190 pounds per acre. We, therefore, cover a term of twenty years, from 1870 to 1889, inclusive, which is divided into two periods, as follows: (Prepared from statistics furnished from the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Periods—1870-1879, average number of acres grown, 10,427,842; average yield per acre, 191 lbs.; average price per lb. to the farmer, 12.3 cents. 1880-1889, average number of acres grown, 17,731,721; average yield per acre, 167.7 lbs.; average price per lb. to the farmer, 8.8 cents.

The above figures show that the average production of the lands in cotton during the ten years of the latter period was 167.7 pounds per acre, which is 23.7 pounds, or 12.2 per cent., less than the average yields of the preceding period. What does this actually mean? It means no less than that the volume of cotton which was produced by 10,427,842 acres, during the 1870-1879 period, required 11,822,900 acres during the second period. No less than 1,395,058 acres more had to be cultivated to furnish the same weight of cotton, and today, upon 20,000,000 acres, this excess of acreage required 2,500,000 acres. The situation presented by the above table is deplorable. Fallen prices and a reduced product per acre.

4—METHODS OF CULTIVATION OF THE COTTON CROP.

The figures given in the last brief table show that the producing power of the cotton lands has declined under the modes of farming followed, especially during the decade ending with 1890.

Also, with the falling prices and declining yield a vast expansion of acreage took place. This great expansion is the first cause of the decreasing product per acre. Old planters are striving to keep in crop the same breadth planted under other conditions and new farmers are attempting to handle tracts quite beyond their control, and the result is what we have seen—a growing area and a declining yield. This tendency to vast expansion of the planted area is radically wrong. It is the direct opposite of the tendency in other branches of agriculture, and in all other industries where we see capital and labor being concentrated.

We believe the first step to be taken is to cut down the acreage and concentrate capital and labor. Let the poorest lands drop out of cotton, and be planted in green grass for grazing, or green manuring; or let them lie still, and nature will slowly revive them. Concentrate power upon those lands which will respond at once. Now, whether an acre of land produces 190 or 300 pounds of cotton, many of the factors of cost are approximately the same. The rent and taxes are not relative to production: the breaking and clearing of new ground, plowing, seed, cultivation, chopping to stand, and all such processes, cost no more on good than on bad land. It may cost less to pick an acre of 100 pounds, but who will compare the expense of picking those 300 pounds from one acre with the cost of gathering the same weight from three acres?

Upon the reduced area planted in cotton a more modern system of cultivation must be practiced. In the plain acts of culture we must be more thorough. Let the ground be well plowed which will be possible with less to plow, and what is equally important, it can be plowed at the right time. Let the planting be done carefully and at the right season, which will be possible upon a less acreage. Thoroughness of cultivation has been shown to be the greatest economy. In 1892 thirteen practical Texas cotton planters undertook to furnish statements to the Texas Agricultural College and Experiment Station of the actual cost and production of their respective crops (see bulletin of that institution No. 26), and the following are the data rendered. To emphasize the value of concentration of capital and labor we divide these statements into two classes—those where the cost of cultivation exceeds \$20 per acre and where it is less.

Statements—Average of eight cost per acre, \$22.73 pounds per acre, 61.2 cents per lb., 5.1 cents. Average of five cost per acre, \$15.01 pounds per acre, 26.7 cost per lb., 5.6 cents.

More than good cultivation is wanted. The soils are exhausted. The material of plant growth must be supplied. But how can the planter build up the producing power of his soil? He must make use of prepared fertilizer and exclusively with the increased production and diversity of wool production. The increase of animal will provide the natural materials for the soil.

Statements show that the judicious use

of those fertilizers gave them a clear increased profit of \$4.21 per acre, and one of them says: "Fertilizers increased the yield without increasing the cost of cultivation." We could furnish more impressive statements of the values of fertilizers, but we have chosen to use the results of these practices.

In the purchase of prepared fertilizers it is imperative that each State shall protect the planters against the sale of bogus material. It is also, in the instances of farmers who are renters, required that legislative provision be made, in the form of an "Agricultural Holdings Act," to secure to those renters the full value of any "vested improvements" they put into the owner's land.

With improved methods of cultivation and a judicious use of fertilizers the best variety must be selected for each locality and soil. Experiments made at Calhoun, North Louisiana, showed that when thirty-two varieties were planted side by side, and under the same conditions, one variety gave 359 pounds of lint, and one other 129 pounds, the other thirty varieties ranging in yield between these amounts.

We have spoken of the measures by which the area can be reduced and the volume of production maintained.

We stand firmly against a reduction of the American supply of cotton, even before a strong opposite opinion.

If we controlled the production of wool, or even the balance of cotton, it would be another matter. But wool, of which total this country grows about one-tenth, is expanding; the older cotton-growing countries are maintaining or increasing their supplies; and even Russia, a government report informs us, has begun to grow cotton, and "in the space of ten years has become able to grow one-third of what she consumes," and as a result "has reduced her imports from the United States 50 per cent." These data may be used by others to show the futility of the South maintaining its volume of cotton. But reduce the production, and the direct advantage, if there be any, goes to the foreigner; and year by year he will produce a larger per cent. of the total supply. Even at a present temporary loss the South must hold its ground. Shall we, who produce nearly three-fourths of the world's cotton, make the first move backward? Cotton is the great product of the South, and the industry must not be wrested from us. But it is only in lessening the cost of production that the volume of supply can be maintained. We can alter our methods to produce at less than the old countries. Certain of those are now feeling the pressure. A recent advice from Europe says: "The Turkestan cotton-growers have petitioned for higher duties on the American cotton, because they cannot produce at such low prices as the Southern States." A United States government report tells us that the sheep farmers of the Northwest have improved the breeds of sheep so much that the yield of wool has been doubled. "In 1850 the average clip was 2.51 pounds; in 1870, 3.67 pounds, and in 1890, 5.04 pounds." Here is our example: one sheep, eating the same food, and yielding what was formerly the wool of two!

5—DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS.

Natural conditions, especially climate, determine that certain crops are adopted to given regions. Cotton is the great product adapted to the climate of the South, hence the concentration upon that crop. The question is, "Have we concentrated too much and to the exclusion of other crops, even those that furnish the daily needs of life?" There is no doubt of this. Our mules and cattle are fed with corn grown in the Northwest. The planter's family and help eat vegetables, meat, and even eggs which he never produced. An agricultural newspaper export from Milwaukee told us personally that during a tour of two months through certain of the cotton States he found the country people eating fresh vegetables which had been grown in Wisconsin and California, and some were using canned goods in summer.

The first step in diversification of products is to provide those foods that the planter, his cattle and his community require. The planter must live within himself, and in addition furnish all of the farm products for which there is a ready local market—vegetables, fruits, meats, milk, butter and eggs. If, then, the cotton crop is small, the volume and cattle are fed with corn grown in the Northwest. The planter's family and help eat vegetables, meat, and even eggs which he never produced. The combined ingenuities of men have reduced the cost of producing all commodities, and as the cost of production is the basis of values, the latter must remain permanently low. If the South wishes to hold its place in the production of cotton it must consider and act upon this modern condition, as those industries must also do which hope to survive in the competition for producing iron and sugar.

The New Industry.

Manager Waller of the Metropolitan Meat Company expresses himself as well pleased with the venture the company has made in manufacturing frankfurters, bologna, head cheese and liverwurst. These, together with hams, have been imported to the Islands for years, and customers have never been quite sure what they received for their money. Mr. Waller thinks the success he has met with in presenting what we have considered the causes of the agricultural crisis in the South, and the measures for the relief of the crisis, the nature of these causes must be duly considered. Several, we have seen, are worldwide in their operation and beyond our control. The chief causes have been of slow growth, and time is requisite for their removal. There is no specific remedy for the situation, which is due to many causes, and relief must come through measures from as many sources. Moreover, we live in an era of low prices, not only of cotton, but of wool, cereals and sugar, and the invention of devices to produce these things profitably at their present values will operate to keep prices low. The combined ingenuities of men have reduced the cost of producing all commodities, and as the cost of production is the basis of values, the latter must remain permanently low. If the South wishes to hold its place in the production of cotton it must consider and act upon this modern condition, as those industries must also do which hope to survive in the competition for producing iron and sugar.

Funeral of Mrs. Kinney.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Kinney took place from the home of her son Mr. W. A. Kinney, Kinau street, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. Montague-Turner and Mr. J. S. Webb sang during the ceremonies. A large number of friends followed the body to Nuanuu Cemetery, where the interment took place.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

GREECE IS FIRM

Greek Admiral to Ignore Orders of Foreign Powers.

FIGHTING AT GATES OF CANEA

Christians and Moslems Cross Swords.

Lord Salisbury Defines Policy. Must Maintain British Interests.

LONDON, March 10.—Russia, Germany and Austria are pressing the other powers to apply coercion to Greece in regard to Crete.

Italy is understood to be willing to act with the powers named.

A joint report from the Consuls at Heraklion, in Crete, confirms the statement that 400 Moslems were massacred at Sita, a seaport in the north of the island. Several children were wounded, one child having its ears cut off.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple) in replying to the Metropolitan of Athens (Procopius Oeonomides), who recently appealed to the Anglican and Russian Churches on behalf of the Cretans, says that "the members of the Church of England will pray to the Almighty to give the Cretans liberty and justice."

The Greek Admiral in Cretan waters has been instructed to ignore the orders of Admiral Canevaro, senior naval officer of the foreign fleets. Colonel Vassos, the Greek commander in Crete, has proceeded to the interior of the island. The Greeks are blockading the Ambracian Gulf. Prince George of Greece has been ordered to start for the frontier. The Greek flag has accordingly left Crete.

There are 55,000 Turkish soldiers and 13,000 Greek troops on the Turco-Greek frontier. Sharp fighting has taken place at the gates of Canea, the Cretan capital, between the Christians and the Moslems. Sixty Turks were killed.

Speaking in the House of Commons last night, Sir William Harcourt, leader of the Opposition, said that before acting upon the decision to utilize the forces of the powers against Greece, Parliament should be consulted.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replied that the British bombarded Alexandria in 1882, and blockaded Greece in 1883, without giving notice to Parliament. The Government would not violate its traditions in pursuing a policy of liberty for Crete and peace for Europe, and it was not prepared to imperil either by giving a pledge which might hamper the freedom of action at a critical moment.

Lord Salisbury expressed surprise at the insistence of sentiments and religious opinions. The Government, he said, occupied the position of trustees, and it was their duty to maintain British interests above everything.

BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

Large Orders Placed in England and America.

Japan, says a London paper, is steadily forging ahead with her new railways and harbors. Moreover, we are receiving more than what some may deem an equitable share of the enterprising Jap's patronage. One British firm already holds an order for 72 locomotives, and several similar orders have gone to the United States simply because we could not complete in time, for Japan is in a great hurry to develop her new ideas. During 1896 Japan imported from this country \$1,700,000 worth of iron plate and bar, and Belgium received the next valuable amount of patronage with \$1,100,000 worth, and Germany comes a bad third. The new harbor at Osaka is to cost \$20,000,000, and is to be specially constructed with a view to the rapid embarkation of large bodies of men. Other harbors are contemplated on a similar scale on various parts of the coast, and the railway system is being thoroughly organized and rapidly extended.

TRANSVAAL RAID.

One More Witness Examined by Committee of Investigation.

LONDON, March 9.—The committee appointed to investigate the Transvaal raid examined Sir Graham John Bower, Imperial Secretary to British High Commissioner for South Africa. In reply to questions put by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Graham John Bower said that in October, 1895, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, after pledging him to secrecy, informed him that it was probable that a rising would take place on the Rand.

Mr. Rhodes also told him that he intended to place a force at Pitsani, to assist in the rising if necessary, since the Imperial Government was so slow.

Sir Graham John Bower testified that he did not inform Lord Rosemead (then Sir Hercules Robinson), Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, of what Mr. Cecil Rhodes had said.

NEW GUINEA MASSACRE.

Men and Boys Murdered by Mambaro Natives.

COOKTOWN, March 10.—Captain Whitten, of the schooner Ellangowan, who arrived from Samarai by the steamer Burdekin last Friday, has furnished a report of the Mambaro massacres to the Governor of New Guinea. Captain Whitten states that he gained information of the murder of Charles Fry and Alfred Haylor and two boys from two Kerares and two Zo natives, who were employed by the murdered men. On the 7th January Fry and Hay-

lor left the police camp with six boys in two canoes to descend to the mouth of the river to await the arrival of the Ellangowan, due there about the 26th, at evening. They had reached Pen, a large village on the river. Their canoes were made fast, and they were preparing supper when the natives attacked them. As one of the boys came out of the house he was speared through the side and killed. Four boys had got into the smaller canoe, and had cut the painter and paddled out into the stream. Haylor swam out to them and got aboard.

The natives held the canoe in which were Fry and one of the boys and killed them. Haylor and then four boys paddled down stream and hid. In the morning the natives discovered them, and Haylor was killed, while the boys managed to escape. They were hunted for a month, and on the 5th of February swam out to the Ellangowan, which was anchored off Maclaren Harbor. Captain Whitten also supplied particulars of the murder of Mr. Green, the Resident at Mambaro.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

Offer to Supply Great Quantity of Rifles.

LONDON, March 11.—Russia has offered to supply Servia with 120,000 magazine rifles, on credit, for its army.

The Servia Government has replied that it is anxious to adopt the latest pattern of rifle, and has not yet decided whether it will entertain the Russian offer.

Legislation in Tonga.

TONGA, February 16.—An extraordinary piece of legislation has been enacted here recently in reference to the tenure of land. The land is held by all Europeans on lease from the Government, and up till the beginning of this year the rents were moderate, not to say low. Now a law has been enacted making the annual rent for all leases renewed to £2 per foot frontage for ground on the beach and £1 per foot frontage for ground inland. A great deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed on account of the length of time it has taken to publish the law, six weeks having been allowed to pass from the date the law came into force to the date of its being gazetted; but more especially as a few of the knowing ones had in the meantime got their leases extended for a long term of years at the old rents, or at something very little above them. It is, however, exceedingly improbable that the law will ever be carried out. As it stands now, one firm alone would have its rent raised to £3,000 per annum.

Moslems Protected.

LONDON, March 11.—A rescue party under Admiral Biliotti, the Italian naval commander, has succeeded in releasing 1,930 Moslems, including women and children, who were besieged at Candanos by Cretans. The Moslems have taken refuge on board an Italian transport.

At Selino an armed rabble menaced a food convoy and burned a portion of the town. Admiral Biliotti found the town of Candanos surrounded by 6,000 insurgents. Incessant firing was being kept up on both sides. The Italian commander called upon a force from the European fleet, and a cordon of 600 soldiers was formed for the protection of the Moslem refugees, who embarked on an Italian transport and were landed at Candanos.

Steamer Wrecked.

LONDON, March 8.—The steamer Syracuse has been wrecked on the coast of Cornwall. Of those on board the ill-fated vessel 40 were drowned. Heavy seas were running, and prevented the lifeboat from reaching the wreck.

The Syracuse was a steel-built screw steamer of 1,918 tons, built in 1884, owned by the Western Transit Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. Her dimensions were: Length, 267 feet; beam, 38 feet, 5 inches; depth, 15 feet, 8 inches.

American Wool Trade.

LONDON, March 6.—The Bradford wool trade ridicules the statement that a strong syndicate of leading American purchasers hopes to be able to buy 1,000,000 bales of Australian and River Plate wool, by which transaction it is expected to secure a profit of £1,000,000. The Bradford manufacturers declare that they are unaware of the formation of any such syndicate as that referred to.

WILD SWAN ARRIVES.

Left Victoria March 13—List of Officers.

H. B. M. S. Wild Swan, Capt. Macvey Napier commander, arrived in port Sunday forenoon, 15 days from Victoria, B. C. She will remain in Honolulu about three weeks before continuing on her cruise south. Following is the report of the Wild Swan's trip from Victoria, kindly furnished by the ship's writer:

Slipped away from the buoy at Victoria 7 a. m. on the morning of March 13th. The weather was intensely cold, and the Wild Swan put to sea in a blinding snow storm. Rounded Cape Flattery at 4 p. m. on the same day, and when far out at sea with an eight-knot breeze behind, hoisted screw and made all sail. Put out in a southwest direction, hoping to catch a fair wind. In this the Wild Swan was successful. Fine weather was then her experience all the way to Honolulu. She used steam and sail alternately on the whole trip. More than half the distance was made under sail. The Wild Swan's officers are as follows:

Commander—Capt. Macvey Napier. Lieutenants—W. D. Church and John Coke. Navigator—Sampson Sladen. Paymaster—C. Ward. Surgeon—H. Marriot. Chief Engineer—H. Gainsford. Gunner—F. Blewett. Midshipmen—J. Cole and C. Usborne.

The Wild Swan was built at Glasgow in 1874, and cost £76,000. She is bark-rigged, and is a smart-looking man-o'-war. She was commissioned for the Pacific station to relieve the Champion December 6, 1894. Her arrival on the Pacific station was in March of 1895. She called at the following places: Las Palmas, St. Vincent, Montevideo, San Point, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Callao, Panama and Corinto. In May of 1895 she went to Monterey, Cal., and was at Esquimalt from June 2d to November 21st. After being refitted at that place, she left for an extended sailing cruise into southern waters.

On September 23, 1896, the Wild Swan grounded at Callao. The U. S. S. Marion was there at the time, and her diver was sent to the assistance of the Britishers. The preliminary repairs made by this diver is recorded by the ship's writer of the Wild Swan as being "a remarkably fine specimen of underwater workmanship." At Panama's Island the Englishman went aground again. This event was absurdly exaggerated in the press. A report in one of the American newspapers contained the following: "She is fast breaking up and her guns are being removed to shore."

In October, 1896, the Wild Swan went to Guayaquil, Ecuador, where her men witnessed the great fire which occurred soon after arrival, and in which it is estimated \$35,000,000 went up in smoke. The Wild Swan rendered all the assistance possible. H. B. M. S. Comus and the Chilean man-o'-war President Pinto were in the port of Guayaquil at the same time.

On November 3d the Wild Swan left for Acapulco, sailing nearly all the way. After that, she called at San Diego, Cal., where she remained for two days, leaving at the end of that time for Esquimalt, which port she reached December 6th. There she was put on the dry dock to repair damages sustained on grounding at Callao. It was found that the outer portion of the bilge keel for the length of 12 feet was completely torn from the port side, the inner part being stove in and two iron frames twisted out of shape.

From Esquimalt the Wild Swan went to Nanaimo, B. C., the great mining center. On the same day she left for Cornax for target practice. She remained there until January 29, 1896, and then went to Vancouver. On February 5th the Wild Swan left for Esquimalt, where she remained until February 23.

There she received orders to proceed to Duncan Bay and neighborhood, her mission being to locate a supposed rock reported to have been seen by the skipper of a merchantman. Remained there for two or three days, but found no rock.

On February 26th the Wild Swan proceeded to Esquimalt again, where, on the morning of March 9th, she received a signal from the flagship to prepare for sea on Saturday, March 13th. Arrived at Honolulu as above.

Cotton hemstitched from 25 cents to 40. You never saw as good for double the money.

Linen hemstitched, plain with narrow borders. 25 to 50 cents.

COVERT CLOTH, the American translation of the foreign woolens. Pretty and good for many purposes. Half dozen shades, and material cannot be distinguished from woolen, except by handling it.

There she received orders to proceed to Duncan Bay and neighborhood, her mission being to locate a supposed rock reported to have been seen by the skipper of a merchantman. Remained there for two or three days, but found no rock.

Not much of this sort.

None at all if you're late.

Wailuku Club.

The "Fifteen Club," an organization of the smart set of Wailuku, Maui, has elegant quarters over Hoffman & Vettesen's store. Dr. Armitage is president; C. E. Wells, vice president; Geo. Hons, treasurer.

There is a fine piano, billiard and card tables, a fine library and an abundance of periodicals and light literature in the club rooms.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayoralty of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—George W. Humphrey." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Son, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Miss Newcomb's class in modeling, at Kamehameha School, is making fine progress in work. The members exhibit some creditable specimens in the windows of the Pacific Hardware Company.

Warm Debilitating Weather.

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling. They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this.

"Wonderful Medicine"

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, though not to such an extent, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS, MILD BUT EFFECTIVE.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

HAND KER CHIEFS A hundred dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs for ladies are ready for your inspection today. Handsome swiss embroidery on every one, the daintiest and prettiest designs imagin-

sailing cruise into southern waters.

The Pacific Hardware Co. Ltd.,

have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals— and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way.

Revere Garden Hose, "Granite," has no equal.

New Ideal Sewing Mach's, are guaranteed.

The Cyclone Wind mill—"Survival of the Fittest,"

A few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled—New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

able. We bought them at a third off.

So may you.

Pretty ones at 75 cents each

Prettier at \$1

Prettiest at \$1.25

Cotton hemstitched from

25 cents to 40. You never

saw as good for double the

money.

Linen hemstitched, plain

with narrow borders. 25 to

50 cents.

COVERT CLOTH, the American

translation of the foreign woolens.

Pretty and good for many purposes.

Half dozen shades, and material

cannot be distinguished from

woolen, except by

handling it.

Cotton hemstitched from

25 cents to 40. You never

saw as good for double the

money.

Linen hemstitched, plain

with narrow borders. 25 to

50 cents.

COVERT CLOTH, the American

translation of the foreign woolens.

Pretty and good for many purposes.

Half dozen shades, and material

cannot be distinguished from

woolen, except by

handling it.

Cotton hemstitched from

Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MARCH 30, 1897

DEMERARA PLANTERS.

The Demerara Chronicle of February 3d contains the evidence taken before the Royal West India Commission, on the subject of the failing sugar industry. The evidence is voluminous and painful. It is the testimony of men, who were once rich but are now on the verge of bankruptcy. The prosperity of the country depended solely on sugar. One of the leading men testified that if that industry failed, there would be no need of any government for the whites, as they would all leave the country. The Commission asked why minor industries were not established. The reply was that some effort had been made to do so, but that everybody was interested in sugar, and minor industries had been pushed aside. The entire testimony is the wail of a community that trusted to one industry because it was profitable.

Commercial prosperity demoralizes a community. When men get fat and rich they stop thinking, and hate the men who do think. The very men who, by reason of their riches, and leisure, should do the thinking for the community, refuse to work out the solutions of the troublesome questions.

The prosperity of Demerara and other British colonies, arising out of sugar making, in the past, created a lethargy, so that no interest was taken in the probable future of sugar-making, in comparison with other industries.

The Demerara sugar planter, like all other sugar planters, took no "stock" in the reports and writings of men, who foresaw trouble. The sugar beet industry of Germany grew up before the faces of these men, but they did not see it. They did not even take the trouble to enquire about it until the German sugars were in the market, in competition with their own.

In the interesting evidence given before this important Commission, one prominent man stated that if the plantations were cut up into small farms, he believed that sugar cane could be bought by the mills more cheaply than it could be raised by the mill companies. The small farmers would sell below cost, and would still thrive.

At any rate, here is a sugar colony in great distress, and is tearing the Imperial Government for aid. The Imperial Government will not allow the price of sugar to be increased, artificially, because the poor people of India would suffer from it. If the planters of Demerara had swallowed a large dose of horse sense twenty years ago, they would not be now hanging over the brink of the abyss of bankruptcy.

In spite of these many warnings our own community takes little interest in the minor industries, and creates no sentiment in favor of their vigorous development by the Government.

LESSONS FROM SOUTHERN COTTON PLANTERS.

The advice Professor Maxwell gave the cotton planters of the Southern States in 1894, contains many suggestions that may be profitably considered by the people of this country. The farmers of the South, during the years of prosperity, put all their money and time into the cultivation of cotton. So long as they obtained a fair profit for their product they were happy and paid little attention to the forces at work which might some day land them in the sloughs of bankruptcy.

They bought their corn and provisions for the family and stable from the farmers of the Northwest and California, and tied themselves up to cotton. Cotton was everywhere, cotton was king.

The evil day came however when in the crash of financial depression throughout the world, the farmers of the South found themselves hurried along in the downward current. Prices went down, their profits were cut off and Southerners suffered severely. They began to cry out. What was the cause of all this, and more important still, what should be done to relieve the situation? The awakening was a disagreeable one. Farmers found they had been so intensely interested in gathering the almighty dollar today, that they had made no preparation for the adversity of tomorrow. They had tied up to one product, hence when that product failed to produce revenue, they must go down with the crowd.

The people of Hawaii have the same possibilities staring them in the face. Intoxicated by the profits of today, Hawaii has put all its industrial eggs into the sugar basket. The people can't see the necessity of the Government spending money to experiment with diversified products, so long as sugar yields well and brings a good profit. Water cannot rise higher than its source and naturally the Government is slow to act.

Unless active steps are taken to induce more intensive farming and more diversified products, Hawaii, like the Southern States, will compare favorably with the man who awoke one morning and after looking about his room, and taking in the general disarranged aspect, remarked, "What an elegant time I must have had last night." The past was colored with brilliant lines, but the present and future were more disagreeable to contemplate.

UNCLE SAM "SCOOPED."

We ask our readers' pardon for incessantly thrusting before them dry political and economic questions. We are, from the highest to the lowest, in the kindergarten of political experience and wisdom, and have much yet to learn.

So are all other communities under similar conditions. It is not singular that it is so. Object lessons only, and not generalizations teach us. There is an instructive lesson in the relations of the United States with China. Comic history will hereafter tell it: "How Uncle Sam got left, or the double back-action trap."

Before the year 1868 Uncle Sam fondled the reserved Chinaman. He kissed his dear old pigtail, filled up his glass and drank to his health, and like the affectionate Kanaka boys of the old times, exchanged trousers with him, as a mark of esteem and affection, and then asked favors. The Chinaman saw the butt end of a pistol in Uncle Sam's hip pocket. So he forced a smile, and signed a treaty in 1868, which recited (Article 5) that John Chinaman and Uncle Sam "cordially recognized the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from one country to another, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents."

This treaty was really an industrial trap. At the end of 18 years Uncle Sam found that he was caught like a rat in the very trap he set for John Chinaman. He danced about in rage, when the trap snapped on him. He squealed out, "Blast inherent and inalienable right of man to change his abode." Darn mutual advantages of free emigration. John Chinaman quickly looked on the weight. If Mr. Paris will feed them to his goats he will discharge a nobler and more practi-

cal function than he has in the past, by keeping his eye on the deadly work of Satan in the school and road business of Kona.

How goats may be preserved in tin cans, and at the same time, consume the tin cans in which they are preserved, is a purely abstruse scientific question, which our Kona reformer may solve with the aid of the astrological branch of the Social Science Society.

ANNEXATION SUGGESTIONS.

The plaintive whine of a newborn annexationist, asking the Government to tell it how the new American administration stands on the subject of annexation, is highly amusing. Possibly the new-born notes that its arguments don't cut much of a figure, consequently seeks attention by making a noise. Hawaii will know something more definite regarding the outlook in the United States when the Australia arrives, and not till then.

There are many things that newborn annexationists cannot seem to appreciate. They fail to recognize that the Republican party has a great problem to take care of at home just at the present writing. The first duty of the administration is to secure a reform in the tariff. With the large number of disaffected silverites, the task of clearing the way for prompt tariff legislation in the extra session of Congress has occupied the time and attention of party managers since the complexion of Congress became positively known. The silverites are strong enough to block the way if they take the notion. Money and tariff are the two all-important subjects now before the United States Congress. Nothing will be gained by the annexation party by seeking to force their claims before the administration has fulfilled its first promise to the people.

At last accounts the silver wing of the Republican party had been sufficiently placated to merit the hope that the tariff bill would not meet with dangerous opposition. What changes may have occurred in two weeks, neither the Government or any person in the country can foretell. The only thing to do at present is to keep cool and constantly on the alert.

It is not impossible that Senator Frye's bill to appropriate \$100,000 for the fortification of Pearl Harbor is a forerunner of Republican action in Hawaiian affairs. The nation whose flag floats over Pearl Harbor controls the Hawaiian Islands. The people here do not seem to recognize the power of the forces arrayed against Hawaii. They do not appreciate that many American advocates of "control" do not favor annexation. These advocates fear our population; and they want a larger infusion of Americans and less Chinese and Japanese before Hawaii is admitted to the possibilities of full statehood. This fear is unfounded. Yet it exists, just the same. The plan of the fearful ones would be to occupy Pearl Harbor as the first move of the annexation program, and follow in later years with more positive legislation. The friends of Hawaii in the United States Congress will gain annexation, if possible; if not, they will accept the next best thing.

We can only conjecture what the outcome will be. The pathway, from the Hawaiian standpoint, is clearly marked, however,—keep pegging away. We must be ready to act when the United States calls for action, and the new-borns must calm their uproarious spirit, remembering that the ambitions purp that vape too much and at the wrong time is liable to feel the sharp end of his superior's whip.

SCHOOLS IN KAWAIHAO CHURCH.

The quarterly meetings of the Sunday Schools was held Sun-

day in the Kawaihao Church. There is much improvement in the singing. The generous rivalry for excellence produces good results. The Church, in its reconstructed state, is admirably adapted to its many uses.

One is absorbed at the suggestions in these melodious voices in a minor key, these notes of a slowly dying race.

The Indian stood on the slope of the Rocky Mountains, pointed eastwardly towards Denver, lying at his feet: "The white wave eats up the red wave," he said. The white race, standing at the Golden Gate, points westwardly, beyond the setting stars and cries with a trembling voice: "The yellow wave is coming to eat up the white wave." The poor Hawaiian, standing on these queer pinnacles of the sea, points eastwardly to the great white wave, and westwardly to the great yellow wave, both advancing in relentless sweeps, and moans: "The white wave and the yellow wave eat up the brown wave."

When these great surges finally strike together, where the Hawaiian stands, there will be no cry of pain, if the right is done, only the plaintive melodies of a dying people, who have done their part in the operation of human forces. It was the flat before the morning stars sang together that so it should be. Kindly children of a gentle race, they will sleep like the Greeks, and the Romans, and Saracens, all in silence in the common earth, where God places all races.

The attempt of an evening paper to make an international affair out of the presence of Exile Honeck on board the U. S. S. Marion is the prettiest display of newspaper assininity ever made by the journal that at one time wanted to hang every man mixed up in the fiasco of 1895. Honeck enlisted in the United States Navy, and while he remains on the decks of the Marion he is fulfilling the terms of his voluntary exile as completely as if he were perched on the most northerly rock of the Northern Labrador. Furthermore he is subject to the rules and regulations of the United States Navy which give him a narrow field of action so far as his freedom in Hawaii is concerned. He cannot snap his fingers at the Hawaiian Republic unless he tips his cap to a superior American officer and asks to go on shore. There's not much freedom in that. What his status will be when he goes "on shore leave" is another question. One thing is certain, the officers of the Marion, if they have the usual common sense of American officers, will not direct the going and coming of one of their sailors in a manner that will bring them into unpleasant relations with a friendly government.

When we come down to the bottom of the anti-Asiatic proposition, the fact still stares us in the face that Japanese would never come to this country if they did not find employment. It is all very well to talk about the revision of treaties and requesting Japan to become the under dog, instead of the upper dog, as it now is, but such balderdash does not strike at the root of the problem. Japanese come to this country because they find work. Employment is found not alone on the plantations. The keen edge of Japanese competition is felt in nearly every trade, and it will become sharper and more clearly defined as those possessing the wherewithal to buy and to give employment select Japanese handiwork, because it is a little cheaper.

When sound money advocates of New York, after thorough investigation, find that in many southern sections the most primitive methods of barter and trade obtain, the average citizen has a clearer insight into the cause of the large Bryan vote in the South. William E. Dodge told the New York Chamber of Commerce that he had found many sections of the South and West where there was absolutely no money at all. One resident of a rich agricultural district happened to receive a \$50 bank bill. He could not get it changed in his own town, and spent four days driving about from town to town throughout the county striving to get it changed into smaller bills. Finally he had to send the bill to Richmond. Such a condition seems impossible, yet the story comes from an authoritative source. The average man draws the hasty conclusion that the character of the money used is at fault. Thinking men can see that a reform in the banking system would be a safer way of remediating the evil.

The Sydney Morning Herald of March 11th publishes the following: Some of the Hawaiians want to become subjects of the United States. A while ago an agitation resolved itself into a deputation and got as far as the capital of the United States with a petition to be annexed, but the American authorities hesitated. It has but seldom happened that an independent State, so to speak, begs that its nationality may be extinguished and its people absorbed as subjects of a foreign power. But this is what is happening at Hawaii, if the reports which are reaching here by the mail steamers are correct. The Warrimoo, now in port, brings across the latest particulars of the reappearance in Honolulu of this desire for annexation. A letter puts it thus:—At the present time Hawaii is substantially an American country and, practically, is in American hands. It has been nourished by the immense aid of the Treaty of Reciprocity, yet, notwithstanding those advantages, a British colony of nearly half its size has grown up within it. With the powerful stimulus of an overwhelming British commerce calling here it seems certain that the latter nationality will outgrow the Americans unless this group is speedily adopted as a part of the Great Union. Annexation would result in pouring into Hawaii an influx of American population which will at once fix its destiny as the great western outpost and fortress of American domination over the commerce of the Pacific.

IN A GARRET.

In a garret lived a poet—
Fifteen stories high—
Building had no elevator;
All the world passed by.
Never any bill collectors
Bothered to him; for they
Telling to the fifteenth story,
Perished on the way.
"Clever," said—so ran the verdict
At the world passed by;
"Genius merely means—a garret
Fifteen stories high!"

—Atlanta Constitution.

Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come as quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

Sweet

And refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

Refreshing

"I was generally run down last spring, appetite was poor and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me right up, gave good appetite and I was soon able to get a good night's rest." G. F. WHITNEY, Merchant, Yeomans St., Ionia, Michigan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$7
eure live, ill, easy to take, 25 cents.

Hood's Pills

Wholesale Agents

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

UNDER THE WHEEL

W. C. Ach's Father Killed by
Tram Car.

HAD BOTH LEGS AMPUTATED

Expired at Chinese Hos-
pital Shortly Afterward.

No Blame Attached to Driver.
Necessity for Change
in Law.

Shortly before 5 p. m. the father of W. C. Ach met with a distressing accident, which will probably result in his death. The man was a passenger on a tram car, and when in front of Capt. A. G. S. Hawes' home, in attempting to alight from the front platform, he slipped and fell under the car, the wheels passing over both legs diagonally from his knees to his ankles.

Dr. J. T. Wayson was summoned, and on his way to the scene of the accident he met Dr. Sloggett coming up from the wharf, and together they drove to the place. The injured man was found lying in the road, bleeding profusely. He was conveyed to the house of a native opposite, and after his injuries were examined, Dr. Sloggett ordered his immediate removal to the Chinese Hospital. As the limbs were ground to a pulp, it was found necessary to amputate them. Dr. Wayson returned to his office for his instruments, and Dr. Peterson telephoned for. In the meantime efforts were made to stop the hemorrhage and make the man comfortable.

Both limbs were amputated below the knee by Dr. Sloggett and Dr. Wayson, and in the absence of an operating table at the hospital, the operation had to be performed while the patient sat in a chair. A telephone message to Dr. Sloggett at 9:30 brought out the information that the man had died a few minutes before.

Notley, the driver of the car, stated to a reporter for the Advertiser that the man did not wait for the car to stop; that he jumped and struck a telephone post. The concussion threw him under the wheels.

A Government official, speaking of the accident to Mr. Ach, said: "Notley may not be criminally responsible for the man's death, but there is certainly no excuse for his allowing the man to jump off the car when it was going at a rapid rate. I have seen drivers of cars laugh heartily at Chinamen and Japanese when they jumped from the front platform of cars while in motion and fell down. The drivers, some of them, at least, think this is great sport. In some places it is against the rules of tramway companies and even against the law for passengers to leave the car, except by the rear platform, and the same rule should be in force here. I have seen cars made with the front platforms closed. I am in favor of having a law passed closing the front platforms of the cars here."

IMPROVED ORDER RED MEN.

Meeting for Organization Last Night—Arrangements Made.

About 12 years ago there was a well established order of Red Men in Honolulu, but something happened, and the order died out. Henry Smith was one of the members who took a great interest in the order and who looked out for the paraphernalia when the lodge went out of existence. A few of those who were members of the old order have recently agitated the movement for reorganization, and last night the third preliminary meeting was held and much solid work done. With the exception of the election of officers, the organization was completed last night, and it is probable that at least 26 charter members will be enrolled. A half committee was appointed, and it is expected that a suitable room will be found, so that the order may be regularly instituted during the time the Australia is in port, as there are several members on that steamer, and it is believed that one of them holds the authority to institute tribes under the jurisdiction of the grand tribe of the State of California.

Among the charter members of the local tribe are several enthusiastic secret society men, and there is no doubt they will assist in keeping the tribe up to the top notch at all times. At a meeting last night Charles Weatherwax, a tribesman, acted as chairman and J. F. Eckhardt officiated as secretary. The new tribe will be named Kamehameha.

NEW ROLLING STOCK.

Additions to Plant of Oahu Rail-
way Company.

Business in the car department of the O. R. & L. Co. is very brisk just at the present time, and from the indications now, there is a prospect that it will remain just as it is for some time to come. A large increase in freight traffic, incidental to natural development, the starting up of the new plantation, and a bright outlook for the future of the road has necessitated a large increase in the rolling stock.

The first addition to the present equipment is five box-cars of 40,000 pounds capacity, all thoroughly started two weeks ago. Mr. Hughes, the master carpenter, expects to have them in service in three weeks' time. There is an air of strength and stability about these cars, patent to the most casual

observer, which makes it appear that they could be rolled down a mountain's side without incurring much damage.

The body of the car is so trussed that it is capable of sustaining a load of 60,000 pounds. The lumber in the car is principally Norwegian, with some of the wood of the Islands to give them a Hawaiian touch. The wood is all thoroughly seasoned and treated liberally over covered and exposed surfaces with carboalumine. The cars will be equipped with storm-proof doors, and the Westinghouse automatic airbrake, and everything connected with the trucks excepted, have been made at the O. R. & L. shops.

By stipulation the case of Frank Telles vs. Albert and Sarah Trask will come up for trial April 1.

The bond of J. Alfred Magoon as guardian of Fred. Aug. Wenner was filed and approved.

A petition for letters of administration of the estate of the late John H. Paty was filed by E. A. Mott-Smith, and May 1 was set for hearing the petition.

KNOTTY PROBLEM

To Decide What J. G. Waibel Shall Pay.

Has Paid Two Licenses—May Be Called Upon For a Third.

The matter of licenses for commission and traveling agents is attracting the attention of the authorities, and it looks now as though a test case will be brought by the Government to decide just what rights a man has who takes out a dealer's license. The law is that a man who sells from sample must pay a license fee of \$500; then there is a trader's license of \$50. Some commission merchants pay the latter and others the former; it depends entirely on the nature of the business.

When J. G. Waibel, manager of the J. G. Waibel Company, on Fort street, near King, started business some time ago, he applied for and received a wholesaler's liquor license, for which he paid \$500 and a trader's license, which cost him \$50 more. In addition to this amount, the stamp fee amounted to \$12.50. This, Mr. Waibel believed, entitled him to carry on business in Honolulu.

On Thursday last he received a note from the Marshal, requesting him to call at his office. In the interview which followed, Mr. Waibel was told that there was a question whether he did not come under the head of the law governing commercial travelers, and the matter would have to be submitted to the Department for a decision.

Mr. Waibel took the stand that he could not be both merchant and commercial traveler, and if the law applied to him, it must also apply to every store-keeper in Honolulu who employed men to tour the Islands and make sales. A decision in the case will be handed down in a day or two, and Mr. Waibel will then know how he is to be classed.

In the case of "Shilling's Best" Baugh, who sells entirely from samples, a fee of \$500 is charged by the Government, but he is not allowed to sell outside of Honolulu. There are other men, commission agents, who pay only the \$50 fee, and yet sell by samples.

"It is probably to reach these men," said a dealer yesterday, "that a test may be made of Waibel's case, and if he is obliged to pay an additional \$500 license, I do not see how the Government can avoid charging every merchant in Honolulu, who sends out drummers, the same sum. The law was made to protect merchants from people who came here from the United States with cheap stuff and sold it in competition with merchants who contribute toward the expenses of the Government.

"If these merchants have to pay a drummer's license, it is their own fault. For years past the big dealers and manufacturers in the United States have been sending drummers to Honolulu. If the men are known, they engage with a local house for a few weeks, get a letter to the effect that they are in the employ of Brown, Jones & Co., of Honolulu, and go out on the road. That letter covers a multitude of sins, for none of the drummers have ever been interfered with by the authorities."

The outcome of this case of the J. G. Waibel Company will be watched with considerable interest by the merchants and commission men, as it is generally understood that Mr. Waibel has complied with the law in every respect.

GLEANERS' NOVELTY.

To be Introduced at Next Society Meeting.

A novelty in the way of entertainments will be introduced at the next meeting of the Gleaners' Society in May. Four little children are to be posed and surrounded by a frame to set off the picture. Persons are asked to guess who the children are. Those making the most correct guesses will be awarded a prize.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN FRANCE

Plan to Put Sugar Business Under Government Control.

The Japan Gazette says in a recent issue Deputy Janres, the brilliant leader of the Socialists in France, has proposed that the Government manipulate the sugar industry as a monopoly, as it does tobacco, lucifer matches, and stamps, and as it is contemplating also, alcohol. Holland has partly solved the matter; the home price of sugar being so enormous, due to taxation, she decreed its reduction, hence

a motion was made Saturday to as-

sign the case of Kuang Hin vs. Wong Yen et al. for hearing.

The heirs of the James Kukona estate made a motion Saturday to order the administratrix of the estate to show the course she intends pursuing towards settlement. The court entertained the motion. Counsel for the administratrix made an explanation, and the Court allowed the matter to rest.

Judge Perry denied a motion for a new trial yesterday in the case of the Republic of Hawaii vs. C. J. Sherwood. Mr. Creighton for the defendant noted exceptions.

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a sudden increase in sales and, naturally, of revenue, while the bounty has only to be paid on one-half the quantity hitherto exported. It is that plan moved as an amendment, to the project of the Government and the budget commission, that the deputies have voted. But they can as readily vote the other way if the Cabinet threatens to resign. It must be borne in mind that the Prime Minister is an ultra-protectionist, and will soon have to "face the music" with the United States; then it will be diamond cut diamond.

Dredger Doings.

The steam dredger was drawn up on the beach near the Fish Market yesterday for the purpose of having a new cutter put in. This will arrive by the Australia. With the old cutter the dredger went about one-third of the way from the Pacific Mail wharf to the newly-built wall, dredging to the requisite depth. The remainder of the two-thirds will average about 15 feet. The new blade will finish the job.

The old dredger will be set to work today lifting out large rocks and other material.

Mr. Paris' Goats.

MR. EDITOR:—The goats belonging to J. D. Paris, of Kona-waena, are a perfect nuisance to some of the neighbors. As they are so numerous, may they be cannot be kept under control. We hope that a rise in the price of goat skins may induce the owner to kill them.

VICTIM.

Hawaiian Work.

Foreman Fogarty has in his possession a figure of a missionary, with gown and garb of a preacher carved and painted on the vertebrae of an ox. It was dug up in the excavations near Nuuanu stream, and is in a perfect state of preservation.

On the morning of Feb. 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain, and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. Moreaux, Laverne, Minn. Sold all Druggists and Dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. John L. Graham is expected to return by the Australia today.

On and after April 1 Drs. Cooper and Raymond will occupy the offices of Dr. McGrew on Hotel street.

Timely topics on cleanliness is something that will interest every one. See Hawaiian Hardware Company's ad.

Japanese Consul Shimamura and Minister Damon called aboard the United States ship Marion yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff John H. Coney, of Kauai, will return to his home in Lihue by the steamer W. G. Hall today.

W. W. Dimond is selling China breakfast, dinner and tea sets, plain or decorated at low prices. Read his ad.

E. P. Dole, Deputy Attorney General, has tendered his resignation on account of a desire to devote his time to literary work.

There were over 50 guests at the shoddy party of Minister and Mrs. Damon at Moanalua Saturday. The Hoffman party was present.

Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper came up from the McGrew home in Aiea, yesterday morning. They will leave for the Coast on the Monowai of April 1st.

Inspector Bicknell has been appointed to fill the place in the statistical department of the Custom House, left vacant by the promotion of Mr. Turner.

Ehlers & Co. have a large assortment of linen hemstitched handkerchiefs at a third off. American cotton goods in imitation cloth patterns, seven yards for \$1.

The Bishop of Honolulu has appointed the Rev. V. H. Kitact, warden of Iolani College. The appointment gives much satisfaction to the patrons, as well as to the pupils of the school.

Deputy Sheriff J. H. Coney, of Kauai, came from the Garden Isle on the W. G. Hall Sunday morning, in charge of three prisoners—two Chinamen and a native. The men are notorious criminals, two having broken jail recently.

P. Maurice McMahon the stenographer left for Hilo on the Kinau yes-

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; every so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

No. 23, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

BOX 342.

H. F. WICHMAN

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

terday morning. He has been appointed stenographer in Judge Hitchcock's Court. Mr. McMahon will be a valuable addition to the athletic circle of Hilo. He and Ed Hapal, formerly of Punahoa, will make a good team.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday ... Mar 26 Friday ... Aug. 23

Tuesday ... Apr. 6 Tuesday ... Aug. 31

Friday ... Apr. 16 Friday ... Sep. 10

Tuesday ... Apr. 27 Tuesday ... Sep. 21

Friday ... May 7 Friday ... Oct. 1

Tuesday ... May 18 Tuesday ... Oct. 12

Friday ... May 28 Friday ... Oct. 22

Tuesday ... June 8 Tuesday ... Nov. 2

Friday ... June 18 Friday ... Nov. 12

Tuesday ... June 29 Tuesday ... Nov. 23

Friday ... July 9 Friday ... Dec. 3

Tuesday ... July 20 Tuesday ... Dec. 14

Friday ... July 30 Thursday ... Dec. 23

Tuesday ... Aug. 17

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on trips

morning.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m.

touching at Laupahoehoe, Mauna

Kea, and Kawaihae same day; Ma-

kena, Maulaea and Lahaina the fol-

lowing day, arriving at Honolulu the

afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

LEIANE F. HONOLULU.

FOR NEW ARMORY PEACE EVER MORE

(Continued from First Page.)

Matter Now in Hands of Committee.

OFFICERS MEETING YESTERDAY

Colonel Fisher Believes in Benefit and Bazaar.

One Military Man Says That Government Does Not Encourage Members of the N. G. H.

There was a meeting of the officers of the First Regiment at Headquarters yesterday, called for the purpose of considering the Armory project. The subject was discussed from every point of view, and then placed in the hands of a committee, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher, Maj. J. Walter Jones and Capt. E. O. White, with power to formulate a plan of procedure. Colonel Fisher was seen after the meeting and expressed himself enthusiastically of the scheme.

"There is really nothing in our military life to induce the young men of Honolulu to enlist in the volunteer service. Practically, there is no place for them to go at nights where military matters are talked over. In the United States, it is the amusements provided by the various companies, which take young men into the service. The armories are fitted up so that they will attract the men. Gymsnasiums are to be found in nearly all of them, and the members of the companies find a great deal of sport night after night. An armory in Honolulu would not cost a great deal, even if built of stone; the Government owns the quarries, and the expense of the stone would merely be the cutting and cartage."

"What we want is the nucleus of an armory fund, and if the soldier boys will take hold of it, we can get it in short order. Professor Bristol has offered us a benefit on any night we may select, and the terms are advantageous. I feel that we can make \$300 or \$400—perhaps more—in this way. The committee has the matter in charge, and will decide what will be done. There are a dozen different ways of securing the money, but we need co-operation. I believe, for instance, that we could give a bazaar at the Drill Shed that would net us \$2,500. Every one would be interested in it, and the ladies of Honolulu would lend their aid in the way of making fancy articles. I would not be surprised if we could clear \$3,000 in two weeks. That, together with what we would make out of the benefit tendered by Professor Bristol, would give us the start we require. I do not believe it would be necessary for us to wait until we had raised the entire sum before beginning the building."

"If we can increase the volunteer force and bring it up to a higher standard of excellence, there would be no occasion for such a large active force as the Government now maintains. One company of men is all that would be needed under pay, and the volunteers could fill the gap at a considerable saving to the taxpayers."

"It is probable that if every man in the National Guard took as much interest in the military as does Colonel Fisher, the armory would be built. But they do not, and they lay the blame of their lack of interest entirely to the action of the Government in bestowing its patronage. The men who are out of work, and some of those who have employment say there is no encouragement for the men to join the military. One man said yesterday, and he happens to be one of the employed,

"No one has a deeper interest in the affairs of the National Guard of Hawaii than I, but what use is there in these men giving their time and services to the Government without some return? If there is a position vacant in any department, the plum drops into the lap of a member of the Citizens' Guard or one of the Sharpshooters' Company, neither of which body calls the men out for drill or parade. They meet once a year for inspection and election of officers, and occasionally shoot in target matches, that is all."

"I do not wish to imply that men should go into the military merely to secure employment, but I think the men who volunteered their services in '96 and '97 when the Government was in doubt about its war, or, should have the preference. Here the other day, when the Japanese were refused a landing, and it was necessary to employ extra guards at quarantine, no Japanese were given to pay an extra pay of \$3 per diem. Then when the lot from the Sakura Maru was rejected the policemen were again assigned to duty there, and kept until somebody kicked. Then they were relieved by members of the Citizens' Guard. First Regiment men, who were out of work, were given the marble heart, as usual."

"To me it looks as though there is an under current working against the volunteers, and if this surmise is correct, there will be little show for an armory in Honolulu."

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke me an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it. —O. R. Dowd, Editor Democrat Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Hennion, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

count and at the same time keep it from becoming unwieldy, would require some concession alike from great nations and small ones. Among the nations that are civilized enough to co-operate in such an undertaking no more than thirty-five have a population of 15,000,000.

If each of these were entitled to one justice, there would be a fair working number, and if the smaller states—less numerous, were allowed to unite for the choice of justices on the basis of the average population of the great powers, or even on a 15,000,000 basis, it is not probable that enough of them would do so to inconveniently increase the number. These small states would have most to gain from a court able to protect them. Monaco, with only 7,000 inhabitants, might never furnish a justice, yet, in asserting its rights and obtaining redress of its wrongs it would stand on an equality with the German Empire.

Before such a court the difficulty of agreeing upon issues and methods of procedure would be met by rules of law with which litigant nations would have to comply or be defaulted like ordinary suitors. All English-speaking peoples have substantially the same system of jurisprudence, the English common law. They also have substantially the same equity system, largely derived from the Roman law. Broadly speaking, the Latin nations are governed by the Code Napoleon and by common law derived in part from the Roman law and in part of later growth. The same general principles of justice, more or less, pervade all legal systems and are recognized throughout the civilized world. With these principles supplementing international law as at present developed, and with liberal powers to establish rules of procedure and practice, it seems to me that the result might be an international system of jurisprudence as harmonious and complete in regard to the few subjects within its province as any that now exists within the narrower limits of a civilized nation.

No doubt the court could be aided by legislation, and the treaties from which it derived its existence might also provide for a congress of nations to be held at stated periods, say every five years. "The parliament of man, the federation of the world," as one general government, belongs to the far distant future. The time is not yet at hand when a single congress can pass general laws for the civilized nations, or when a single supreme court can interpret and enforce them. The court and congress suggested would not contemplate anything of the kind. If they did, they would fail in everything from attempting too much. They would have nothing to do with the form of government or with the internal affairs of any nation. Their power would bear no analogy to the numerous and varied powers of our national congress and supreme court over the several states, and, while it would be unprecedentedly great, the tension would be relieved by the fact that the lines in which it could be exercised would be unprecedentedly narrow. Each nation would be regarded as a unit, an individual, absolutely independent of and superior to both court and congress, except when one individual trespassed on the rights of another.

The world's court could not be tempted, flattered or overawed as if it were a mere board of arbitration consisting of one or three crowned heads. It would be omnipotent for the enforcement of its decrees. Its decision would be the solemn verdict of the world, the moral effect of which would be irresistible. Behind it would also be irresistible physical force. There are men in the United States who are more powerful than any feudal baron ever was richer than any king; yet not one of them would think of forcibly resisting the judgment of a justice of the peace, for behind the petty magistrate is the sheriff, behind him the posse comitatus, behind it the state militia, and behind it the military resources of 70,000,000 of people. Few laymen have any idea of the power even of a justice of the peace to summarily punish for contempt. An international court certainly would be invested with powers correspondingly great.

Suppose that the leading nations, or only four or five of them, should create such a court, and that one of them should put itself in contempt. Suppose that the United States should annex the little republic of San Domingo by force and against its will. Suppose that San Domingo should bring its action at law against the United States and recover judgment. Suppose—and this is the most violent supposition of all—that the United States, intent on strife, should not heed the order of the court. Suppose that the court should issue requisitions on the Czar of Russia for 2,000,000 men as fast as they could be enlisted, armed and equipped; on the Emperor of Germany for as many more; on the President of the French Republic for a like number; on Queen Victoria for 200 battle ships. Suppose that the court should then appoint as its high sheriff the most distinguished soldier in Europe and should place in his hands a writ of restitution. Could the United States prevent the service of the writ? Is there a nation on earth that would dream of resistance under such circumstances?

If the United States, Great Britain and one or two other of the leading continental powers should unite to establish an international court on the lines above suggested, the other civilized nations would be, morally speaking, compelled to join them. Wars between parties to the treaty would be next to impossible and wars between other nations would become so needless that they would sink in general estimation to the plane of wholesale murder and for that reason, if for no other, would be next to impossible.

If international wars were interdicted like private wars, and outrages upon nations were repelled like outrages upon individuals, there would

be no occasion for international congresses or courts to consider the question of standing armies. It would settle itself. The pecuniary burden of maintaining millions of men who could neither be used for aggrandizement nor needed for defense would be a sufficient inducement to disband them.

Europe would still require several hundred thousand soldiers as national and international police, and the remaining millions could be disbanded so gradually as to make increase in the supply of labor less than the increased demand incident to rapidly increasing prosperity. If military and naval expenditures were reduced to \$250,000,000 a year the crushing burden of taxation would be materially lightened, and if 2,000,000 men were ultimately returned to the productive industries of peace it would be lightened still more. A hitherto unknown feeling of security and confidence would enable the nations to fund their debts at lower rates of interest, and to gradually pay them off, and would also lead to larger investments of capital and to more universal and more remunerative employment of labor.

Trial by wager of battle was introduced into England by the Norman conquest, and was maintained for centuries with great pomp and ceremony. It was in the nature of an appeal in civil, criminal and military causes, and in civil causes was the last and most solemn resort to try title to real estate. Before the judges, clothed in their scarlet robes, each combatant swore that his cause was just and that he used no sorcery or enchantment. The battle lasted until the stars appeared in the evening or until one of the parties was killed or "pronounced the horrible word 'craven' by which he became infamous." As late as 1818, in the case of Ashford vs. Thornton (Barnewell & Alderson's Reports, vol. I, p. 405), the English Court of King's Bench solemnly held that the defendant was entitled "to this his lawful mode of trial," the chief justice, Lord Ellenborough, saying: "The general law of the land is in favor of the wager of battle, and it is our duty to pronounce the law as it is and not as we may wish it to be. Whatever prejudice, therefore, may exist against this mode of trial, as it is the law of the land, the court must pronounce judgment for it."

We can hardly realize that this absurd method of trying title to a farm was recognized by English law from the Norman conquest to the birth of Queen Victoria; yet if France and Germany were to try title to Alsace and Lorraine tomorrow they would repeat it at the cost of hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of dollars. Each nation would solemnly appeal to God and put its trust in smokeless powder.

I am no Quaker. There have been and again may be times when the only road to peace will be through the hell of war, when the shedding of man's blood will be the first duty of man, but it does seem to me that the irrepressible conflicts of the future are likely to be social rather than international, and that the world is becoming too cosmopolitan, and its selfishness too enlightened, for civilized nations to much longer continue to dwarf themselves and squander their resources as they are now doing.

In the past the great prizes of life have come from the bloody victories of man over man; in the future they will come from the bloodless victories of man over nature. Ages of military glory must give place to ages of discovery and invention. We call Edison a prodigy; he is merely a pioneer.

E. P. DOLE.

HELD FOR TRIAL

Three of Maui Japanese Out on Bail.

Death of Mrs. Smith—General News of the Week on Maui.

MAUI, March 27.—The trial of the five Japanese accused of the murder of the Spreckelsville interpreter, was postponed from Monday (the 22d) to Wednesday (the 24th). On that day the prosecution was represented by Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole and Sheriff L. M. Baldwin, while Attorneys Paul Neumann and S. F. Chillingworth conducted the defense. After the examination of witnesses, which was prolonged into Thursday (the 25th), the Judge acquitted one and committed three, a nole prosequi having been entered in the case of the fifth prisoner. The bail of the three was fixed at \$2,000 each. There were about 50 Japanese present during the trial in the Wailuku Court House.

Misses Every and Berg made a trip to the "Palace of the Sun" during the week. The well-known guide, Sam Sniffen, was in charge of the party.

Monday (the 22d) occurred the funeral of Mrs. James K. Smith of Huelo, which was largely attended by relatives and friends. She was the daughter of Thomas Emmesley, Huelo's pioneer coffee planter. A husband and eight children mourn their loss.

J. H. Wodehouse, Jr., of Honolulu, has been the guest of Louis von Tempy of Kula for a week and more.

Maui's school children have been delighted with copies of the first number of "Hawaii's Young People." The monthly paper bids fair to be most popular among the boys and girls.

Inspector General Townsend has finished Hana District. He will spend next week in Makawao.

F. W. Littrock, of Hana, has been appointed on the Board of Registration for the Island of Maui, in the place of H. H. Baldwin who could not serve, owing to business reasons.

George Dunn of Lahaina is spending the week on Molokai collecting taxes. On Monday (the 29th) Dr. Aiken of Maui will depart for a several months' stay in California.

Deputy Sheriff W. H. King made a raid on a Kula distillery Monday night.

He captured a Chinaman and his "moonshining" apparatus.

Recently a piece of good horseflesh, belonging to Wm. Goodness of Wailuku, is often seen speeding along Makawao roads. Perhaps it's preparatory for the Fourth of July races.

Divers are still at work on the wrecked of the Leahi bringing up coal. She has one anchor out, which holds her in position.

The brig Lurline, M. J. McLeod master, arrived in Kahului the 22d, 10½ days from San Francisco. She brought general merchandise for H. C. Co.

The schooner H. N. Kimball, Gutjansen master, departed on the 24th for San Francisco, laden with Paia and Mamakuapoko sugar.

Weather: Heavy winds, with scanty showers now and then.

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Don't forget that we can satisfy your wants.

We don't consider it egotism on our part in saying that our patrons appreciate the treatment they have received at our hands during the past twenty-five years. We have labored to serve them honestly and faithfully.

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SOCIETY

Minister and Mrs. Damon gave a delightful chowder party at their home in Moanalua last Saturday as a farewell to the captain and officers of the United States ship Alert. Among those present were Captain Hanford and officers of the U. S. S. Alert, Mons. Vosson, Capt. A. G. S. Hawes, United States Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Mills, Mons. Vizzavona, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mrs. Shimamura, Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. F. R. Day, Rev. D. P. and Mrs. Birnie, Col. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzey, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Macfarlane, Mrs. Stockbridge, Mrs. Neumann, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. T. R. Walker, and a number of others.

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A jolly bicycle party for Miss Hoffman. Miss Smith and Mr. Southard Hoffman was the event of Monday evening. Some thirty devotees of the wheel gathered at the home of Dr. and Mrs. George Herbert, Alakea street, and after riding around the Hawaiian Hotel square once or twice, to hear the music by the Hawaiian band, took a spin out to Waikiki. Returning, the party was met by other people invited to the house, and there all joined in a supper calculated to gladden the hearts of even the most fastidious.

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Mr. and Mrs. Melanchthon M. Hurd gave a bowling party at their home on the Plains Monday afternoon. The party was divided off into sets of four, and the game proceeded with a great deal of gusto. Refreshments were served on the lawn.

Miss Mist won the ladies' prize, a handsome koa card receiver, formerly the property of Queen Emma; Mr. George Potter won the gentlemen's prize, two volumes of F. Marion Crawford's "Casa Braccio."

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Miss Harriet Lewers gave an engagement dinner Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Bernice Halstead and Dr. R. H. Reid. The decorations for the occasion were artistic and appropriate. The guests were: Dr. J. H. Raymond, Edwin Paris, Olaf Sorenson, Mr. Penhallow, Miss Lillian Paris, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Sorenson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Farrington.

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The Newell party will return to the city from Kauai on the W. G. Hall tomorrow. They will remain here for a fortnight, make a trip to the volcano and return to their home in Illinois during the first part of next month.

◇◇◇

The members of the Hoffman party are having a grand time in Honolulu. What with trips to Ahuimanu and the Peninsular, canoe rides, yachting, dinner parties and luncheons, they are fast becoming acquainted with the people and the ways of Hawaii nei.

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Miss Thrum gave a very pleasant surprise party to her brother, David F., Friday evening, the event being the birthday of the latter.

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A dance in honor of Miss Neumann of San Francisco, was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann Thursday night.

PLUMP AGAINST A BIG FACT.

It is not properly any part of my business to enforce lessons in ethics; therefore, I commonly leave that responsible task to those whose vocation it is. But no man can continually write on the subject which constitutes the burden of these essays without now and then running plump against a mighty fact in morals. If you will be good enough to read the following short letters I will then try to show why I was moved to speak as I have spoken.

"My daughter Annie Jane," writes that young girl's mother, "now 5 years of age, was a fine, healthy child up to March, 1891, when she began to sicken and fall away. She had no appetite and every particle of food she took came up. She lost strength rapidly, and within a fortnight she was thin as a rake, being not much else than skin and bone. For days and days she laid in a half-conscious condition, scarcely moving hand or foot, and all appearance lifeless. I had a doctor attending her for four weeks, and he said the child was suffering from indigestion, yet, so far as we could see, his treatment had no effect. My husband and I, and all that saw the poor baby, thought she was slowly dying, and we were almost heart-broken at the thought of losing her.

"Nothing that we gave her did the slightest good, and the child was fading away, when one day, towards the end of April, a lady called, and after seeing Annie Jane, advised us to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. She said she had known the lives of many children saved by this medicine who were down with the same complaint. I hurried to get a bottle from Mr. Routly, the chemist, in Susan's Road, and began giving it in small doses. In less than 24 hours the child began to eat, the sickness stopped, and we could see a change for the better. We kept on giving the Syrup, and in two weeks Annie was well as ever, and fast getting back her flesh. Since that time—now four years ago—she has never been ill. We consider that Mother Seigel's Syrup saved her life. You can publish this statement and refer any one to me. (Signed) Mrs. Annie Alexander, 35 Melbourne Road, Eastbourne, August 1st, 1897."

"My son Joseph," writes Mr. Joseph Bond of Salter's Green, Mayfield, Sussex, "was never strong, he did not come on like other children. He was weakly, sickly and puny. He ate but little, and was usually in pain until he vomited most of it up again. Nothing gave him strength. In February, 1894, his feet and ankles began to fester. Next three

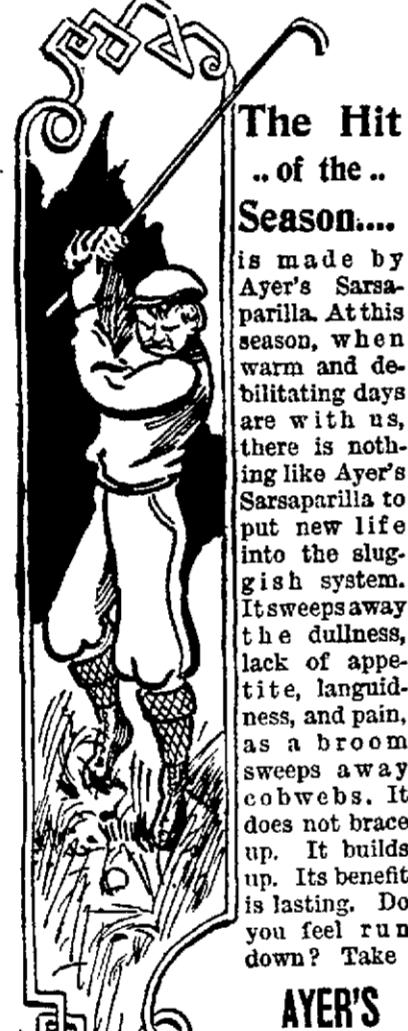
abscesses formed on his neck and under the chin, making deep holes. He was merely skin and bone. The abscesses seemed to be exhausting his life's blood. He was in a doctor's case for months, but got no better. From July, 1894, he had four months' treatment at the Tunbridge Wells Hospital, without benefit. The doctors gave him medicines and cod-liver oil, but nothing strengthened him.

"In December, 1894, I concluded to take the case into my own hands, and gave him a medicine that had cured my wife—Mother Seigel's Syrup. To our astonishment and delight he began to improve in a few days. He could eat, and was stronger for it. We kept giving him the Syrup, and he grew better every day. The abscesses soon healed, and he is now a fine, healthy boy, 9 years old, and strong for the first time since he was born. Publish this letter if you wish and refer inquirers to me. (Signed) Joseph Bond, July 26th, 1895."

What, now, is that mighty fact in morals? Ask yourself the question. What justice was there in the suffering of these two little children? For whose sake was it? Why do the majority of the human race die in infancy and childhood? That bundle of laws and forces called "nature" has not pity nor mercy. Obey and live; disobey and perish, that's the whole story.

Then how does Mother Seigel's Syrup cure? It cures by bringing the diseased and suffering body back where nature's hand can reach it. It puts the derailed coach back on the metals, it re-launches the stranded ship. The radical trouble of both Annie Alexander and Joseph Bond was of the digestion, the first (a mere baby then) having been seized with acute indigestion, and the boy having, as his father tells us, been born with a feeble stomach. Hence, in his case, the bad blood and the abscesses by which nature sought to remove it. Will parents take warning from these instances? I hope so. Watch the little ones and use Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever you see them inclined to droop or languish.

A bill before the legislature of California provides that two photographs shall be taken, at public expense, of every voter registered, one set to be placed in a book in alphabetical order of names, and the other in another book, arranged by streets and numbers of rooms in the houses.



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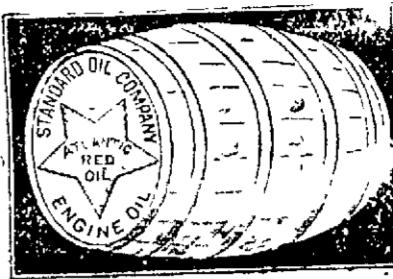
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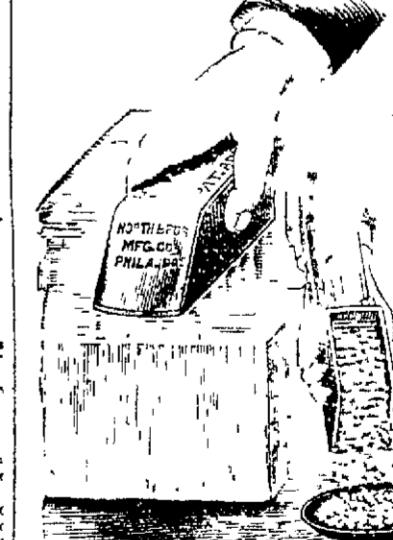
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MISSIONARY BOAT

Arrival of Morning Star From the South Seas.

Eventful Voyage of Little Packet. Storms and Illness of Passenger Delays Vessel.

Early yesterday morning the missionary steamer Morning Star, Garland master, returned to port, after an absence from Honolulu of nine months and four days, during which time she was doing the work of distributing provisions among the missionaries of the South Seas, the work which has been assigned to her for so many years past. Through the kindness of Captain Garland the following story of the voyage from Honolulu and return was obtained:

"To tell you the truth, there is nothing of very much interest in regard to our last trip to the South Seas. You remember, we started out from Honolulu and were gone about two days when we had to put back here again on account of the serious illness of the first officer. Harry Swinton took his place, and a right good man he has been, too. Harry is very glad to get back to his own native shores again.

"Our journey down was very pleasant until we struck the Marshall Islands, when we encountered a series of southwest gales, which delayed our passage very materially. Twice we were caught in lagoons, where we had to remain until the gales blew over.

"It took 17 days to get from this port to Butaritari, Gilbert Islands, and from there to Kusae another 12. A stay of 10 days was made at this port, during which time the Star was overhauled. We then went to Ruk, stopping at Pinlap, Mokli, Ponape and other places on the way. When about half way to Ruk we were obliged to put back to Ponape for medical assistance for one of the passengers. After a stay of six days at this port, on account of rough weather, we proceeded to Ruk, steaming all the way, and making it in three and one-half days. We remained there nearly a week, and then started on the return voyage. Kusae was again visited. A lot of school children were taken aboard here for the Marshall Islands to visit their people. There were 85 people aboard at that time. These children were returned, and then others from the Gilbert Islands taken on a visit to their people. It took 16 days to reach Butaritari. After 54 days the Star again arrived in Kusae. The missionary packet set out from Ruk for this port on February 12th, consequently she was 45 days coming. She brought 24 passengers all told, some being natives of various islands and Americans. Fine weather was experienced. Light easterly winds were met with. The trades were very far to the east, and the Star just barely made port. Some 16 days ago we were only 5 days' sailing from Honolulu. The winds were too light for any great headway to be made.

"The Star has a lot of curios from the islands in the South Seas, the majority of which will go straight through to the United States.

"In regard to the movements of the vessel, nothing has been decided on yet. She may remain here, and then again she may go to San Francisco for repairs. At all events, Captain Bray will assume charge as master. I have been commander of the Star for 10 voyages. I do not know yet whether I will remain here or not. I like the Islands, and if I can find anything to do I will stay. If not, I will go back to my home in the United States."

Mr. Mitchell, a missionary, and a graduate from Dr. Hyde's theological seminary, was a passenger. His wife is quite ill, this making it necessary for him to return. Mr. Bowker and family from Ruk were other passengers. Mr. Bowker is an Illinois man who has been 15 years in the Islands of the Pacific. During that time he became married to one of the natives, and now has several children. He is thinking of going to the Coast in case the Morning Star goes to San Francisco for repairs. Two Japanese, left at Ruk by the schooner R. W. Logan, were also among the passengers.

NEW AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

Aorangi Makes Good Time on Her Trial Trip.

LONDON, March 22.—The steamer Aorangi, which has been purchased for the Canadian-Australian line, to run in conjunction with the Miowea and the Warrimoo between Vancouver and Sydney, and which has recently undergone alterations, performed a successful trip yesterday, and attained a speed of 17 knots. The Aorangi formerly belonged to the New Zealand Shipping Company, and was engaged in the mail service between London and New Zealand.

SUZ CANAL STATISTICS

Successful Operation of Scheme of Participation in Profits.

The continued and increasing success of the Suez Canal is one of the notable instances of the benefits derived from a scheme of participation in profits. The system was established in 1855 when the company began operations. Sixty employees in Paris and several hundred agents in Egypt belonging to the administrative and working forces enjoy the benefit of a share in the business. Two per cent. of the net annual profits are distributed to form a retiring fund, from which liberal pensions are paid. Whenever the company is a surplus, 10 per cent. of it is set aside to reserve and aid fund, and the remainder up to a fixed amount is distributed among those who are already on the retired list.

When the account has been apportioned the remainder, should there

still be any, is given to the employees in active service.

The plan has been successfully carried out, notwithstanding the fact that during its first few years of existence the canal was but little patronized. The first year only 485 vessels passed through with a total net tonnage of 336,609. In 1880, the net tonnage was 2,057,421, and in 1890 it was 6,890,094. It is estimated that the tonnage for 1896 will be above 9,000,000. The total cost of the canal was about £20,000,000, or £200,000 a mile, and since then expenditures have been incurred for improvements amounting to some £8,000,000 more. But the enterprise is so profitable that it pays not only the fixed interest of 5 per cent. on all its bonds, but from £800,000 to £1,000,000 a year in addition, as dividends to shareholders and bonuses to employees.

HAWAIIAN COOKS

Publication of Book of Excellent Recipes.

No Necessity for Ladies to Go Hungry—Simple and Complex Dishes.

The members of the Ladies' Society of the Central Union Church have recently issued from the press of the Gazette Company the fourth edition of the "Hawaiian Cook Book." It is a book of 140 pages, handsomely printed and substantially bound. The many hundred recipes it contains were furnished by ladies of the Islands who have earned reputations for preparing good things for their guests.

If the book is lacking in any essentials, it is in the failure to estimate the cost of the various dishes, and in not furnishing recipes for cooking fish in Hawaiian fashion. There is certainly no more delicious fish than those baked in ti leaves, and strangers who eat and enjoy the dish would expect to find the modus operandi for cooking it in an "Hawaiian" cook book. The recipes found in this book are all "true and tried friends" and may be depended upon by young, middle-aged or old housekeepers. It is on sale exclusively at the Woman's Exchange, on Merchant street.

May Play Here.
The Australian Baseball Team, which is about to visit America, will play the first match of the tour in the Central Park, San Francisco, says the Sydney Morning Herald of March 11. Matches will also be played at San Jose, Fresno and Los Angeles, in California; Phoenix, in Arizona; El Paso, in Texas; Kansas City, in Missouri, and at Chicago.

The ball players here will try and arrange a match with the Australians, provided the steamer remains in port during the day.

Twin Colts.
The celebrated racing mare "Judah" foaled twin colts yesterday morning, "Creole" being the sire. The horse colt died soon after, but the mare is doing well, as is "Judah."

WHIRL AND WAVE.

O. Knudsen, formerly a mate on the missionary packet Morning Star, died in this city Saturday morning.

The U. S. S. Marlin's boats, manned as usual, were out for drill yesterday afternoon. They made a very pretty appearance in the harbor.

All the Rio de Janeiro Chinese immigrants were released from quarantine yesterday morning. Everything was in first rate condition.

Some 50 tons of guano, from the fertilizer company, was put on the Liklikie for Laupahoehoe yesterday. The same amount for Hamakua will be put on the Iwalani today.

The American ship George Curtis, Thos. F. Sprout master, arrived in port early yesterday afternoon, 47 days from Nagasaki, with 500 tons of ballast. She had a very rough passage, especially during 25 days off the coast of Hawaii. The George Curtis comes signed to Wm. G. Irwin & Co., and will load sugar.

The American bark Matilda, McKenzie master, arrived in port yesterday forenoon, 21 days from Puget Sound. She went aground, near the spar buoy, about five minutes before coming into port, but was relieved from her dangerous position by the tug Eleu. The Matilda brings a cargo of 412,756 feet of lumber for Allen & Robinson.

The American ship Luzon, Park master, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, 37 days from Shanghai, China, with 450 tons of shingle ballast. She comes to load sugar for Wm. G. Irwin & Co. On account of hailing from a Chinese port, it was necessary for the port physician to go aboard the Luzon, this necessitating her remaining off port until the proper examination was made.

The vessels which sailed with sugar from the port of Honolulu during seven days past are as follows:

Per stmr Claudine, March 28.—Geo. H. Robertson, C. A. Doyle, Paul Neumann, L. M. Baldwin, Mrs. D. Crowell and child, R. S. Takada, E. P. Dole, W. F. McConkey, W. Berlowitz, and 51 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr James Makena, March 27.—Mrs. Star and son, Dr. Walters and Captain Cutler.

Departure.

For Volcano, J. B. Irving Way Ports. Miss Abi Sov Ahu, Mrs. J. L. Carter and daughter, J. Wakefield, G.

Following is the report kindly furnished by the purser: The R. M. S. Warrimoo, W. E. White, R. M. R. commander, left Sydney on March 12 at 5:30 p.m., and had light winds to Suva, with fine weather, reaching that port on March 15 at 9 a.m. Left again same day and cleared Fiji group next morning at 4 a.m., and passed Alofa Island same afternoon at 4 p.m. Experienced light winds to the equator, which was crossed on the afternoon of March 21. Passed R. M. S. Miowera on 23d March at 1 a.m. From equator to arrival met with strong northeast trades and head seas, which have retarded ship's progress considerably.

BORN.

BOYD.—At Kalia, on Tuesday, March 23, 1897, to the wife of E. S. Boyd, a daughter.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.
Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, March 26.
Am bk Matilda, McKenzie, from Puget Sound.

C.-A. S. S. Warrimoo, White, from the Colonies.

Saturday, March 27.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.

Stmr. Kaena, Wilson, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Lahaina.

Sunday, March 28.

H. B. M. S. Wild Swan, Napier, 15 days from Victoria, B. C.

Am ship Luzon, Park, 37 days from Shanghai, China.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Hawaii and Maui.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Monday, March 29.

Am stmr Morning Star, Garland, from Ruk.

Am ship George Curtis, Sproul, from Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, March 26.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

C.-A. S. S. Warrimoo, White, for Vancouver and Victoria.

Saturday, March 27.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Makaweli, Monday, March 29.

Stmr Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Koloa, Eleele and Hanapepe.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhale at 10 a.m.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Waialua ports, Kahuku and Punaluu, at 10 a.m.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Nawihi and Hanamaulu, at 5 p.m.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, at 5 p.m.

Stmr Motoli, Andrews, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai, at 5 p.m.

Stmr Likeli, Freeman, for Mahinona, Laupahoehoe, Kukai and Honomu, at 4 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From the Colonies, per C.-A. S. S. Warrimoo, March 26.—C. A. McDowell and W. T. Williams.

From Kauai ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, March 28.—W. H. Rice, F. S. Newell and wife, Mrs. O. S. Newell, Miss E. Newell, Miss M. Newell, A. Dreher and wife, E. Dreher, R. C. A. Peterson, G. Boardman, J. H. Coney, Mrs. M. Schuman, Miss Lemon, Col. McDonald, C. Scrimgeour, C. L. Hart, R. Nelson, A. P. Kalauka, Hing Kong, Ah Pan and 63 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, March 28.—Miss Eva Hart and six on deck.

From Lahaina, per stmr Iwalani, March 28.—I. A. Faron and four on deck.

Per stmr Claudine, March 28.—Geo. H. Robertson, C. A. Doyle, Paul Neumann, L. M. Baldwin, Mrs. D. Crowell and child, R. S. Takada, E. P. Dole, W. F. McConkey, W. Berlowitz, and 51 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr James Makena, March 27.—Mrs. Star and son, Dr. Walters and Captain Cutler.

Departure.

For Volcano, J. B. Irving Way

Ports. Miss Abi Sov Ahu, Mrs. J. L. Carter and daughter, J. Wakefield, G.

F. Little, J. T. Higgins, Mrs. Hardy, Miss Harrison, H. McCollister, Mrs. Seward, Captain Ross, F. Northrup, R. E. Lung, Miss Forbes, Mrs. Machado, Miss Alida, W. R. Sims, P. Morris McJilton, W. S. Wise, C. H. Kleugel, J. A. Andrews.

IMPORTS.

From Searport, per bk Matilda, March 26.—500 piles, 7,562 pds. N. W. 1,153 pds. dressed N. W., consigned to Allen & Robinson.

From Fureka, per schr Esther Bruhn, March 22.—14,654 ft. rough R. W., 112,584 ft. dressed lumber, 40,000 R. W. shingles and 18 R. W. doors, consigned to Lewers & Cooke.

From Puget Sound, per bkne Skagit, March 25.—538,019 ft. rough lumber, 59,246 ft. dressed lumber, 10,000 4-foot. laths, 5,150 6-ft. laths and 50,000 shingles for Wilder & Co.

From Port Blakely, per bk Diamond Head, March 22.—31,912 pds. lumber, 609,862 ft. rough lumber, 6,860 pds. dressed lumber, 800 bdls. shingles and 1 ton hay for Allen & Robinson.

From China and Japan, per N. Y. K. S. S. Sakura Maru, March 24.—3,437 pkgs. general merchandise for various Chinese and Japanese merchants.

From Japan and China, per S. S. Sakura Maru, March 22.—Cargo general merchandise consigned to Egeta Osada Shoten, H. W. Schmidt & Son, Tchinen Toshikaku, S. Yasumori, T. Masuda, Rev. I. Oyabe, Wing Wo Tai, K. Furuya, Takemura Shoten, S. Kojima, K. Iwakami, Kimura Shoten, U. Kobayashi, S. Osaki and Y. Suga.

EXPORTS.

For Delaware Breakwater, per ship